

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890,

Londen iffices of THE SUN,

180 West Strand,
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C.

The Charge About Mrs. Cleveland.

One month ago to-day, in an interview with a reporter of the New York World, Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND charged THE SUN with an offence which, if the charge was true, ought to have rendered this newspaper forever odious to every gentleman, whether on Manhattan Island or anywhere else, and to every honorable man who respects womanbood. These were his words as reported:

There is only one thing that I care anything about m These attacks, they are not confined to myself. I is these stacks. They are not confined to myself as seems that the senile Dana does not confine his warfare to men. Women are not free from his dastardly assaults. Mrs. CLEVELAND has not escaped. It is had enough for Dana to print his lying statements regarding myself; but it is infinitely more cowardly and dastardly for him to include, as he has done, my wife in his attacks. Nothing could be more contemptible, or so far removed from the instincts of manhood."

On the day after the publication of this serious accusation THE SUN Invited Mr. CLEVELAND to point to a single line or a single word that ever appeared in THE SUN concerning Mrs. CLEVELAND which directly or indirectly justified the statement in the paragraph printed above.

We have waited a month for an attempt on Mr. CLEVELAND'S part to justify his accusation.

During that time, as the country well knows, there has been on the part of some of Mr. CLEVELAND's friends, assisted by a subservient and unscrupulous journalist in the service of the New York World, an effort to discredit the interview and to rescue Mr. CLEVELAND from the consequences of his senseless rage, without committing him personally to a distinct and authoritative denial. The conspiracy to relieve Mr. CLEVELAND at the sacrifice of the reputation of an honorable man who had told the truth in his report of the interview, has falled to accomplish its purpose, and Mr. CLEVELAND still is silent.

There has also been an attempt, as the country probably does not know, to secure from the files of THE SUN evidence which should support, or give a semblance of support, to the original charge that this newspaper had in some way, direct or indirect, attacked Mrs. CLEVELAND. Mr. HENRY ROMEIKE, who conducts what is known as a Bureau of Press Clippings, and whose business it is to search the newspapers thoroughly for all matter bearing on any given subject, was commissioned to hunt through the back numbers of THE SUN from the date when Mrs. CLEVE-LAND's name first appeared in our columns and to cut out anything that he could find concerning that lady that was injurious, disrespectful, disagreeable, or even not complimentary. For this search he was to receive \$150; and he was to get \$500 in case the search should be successful. Mr. ROMEIKE was obliged to disappoint his employer. His searchers found in The Sun files of one year alone not less than 562 references to Mrs. CLEVELAND, but neither in that year nor in any other year was there a single word answering the purpose for which the quest was ordered. He

received his \$150, but not the \$500. We have waited just one month for Mr. CLEVELAND to justify his charge that THE Sty has attacked the admirable woman who bears his name. He has failed to offer any evidence in support of that grave accusation. We therefore again invite the attention of the community to the spectacle presented by a husband who has seen fit to cheapen the name of his wife in order to provoke political sympathy for himself; who has sought by a miserable trick to evade the responsibility that is incurred whenever such a charge is brought against a self-respecting individual or newspaper; and who hind the womaniy garments that make for of Staffordshire get less still. In towns like growing contempt of honorable men.

Canada and Our Inter-State Commerce.

The Inter-State Commerce act has been in Under the provisions of this act the Grand Trunk Railway, the Intercolonial, and the Canadian Pacific, built in pursuance of British imperial policy and under enerment, have been preying upon our inter-State carrying trade, to the great injury of our mental principle of our national policy. While our own railroads are bound hand and foot by the act, their Canadian rivals, lying entirely beyond our jurisdiction, are necessarily left free to practise all the arts known to the professional rate cutter for the diversion of traffic. These facts we have fully explained and commented upon from time to time, and finally they were laid before Congress in great detail. In consequence, in August, 1888, the Senate authorized the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to investigate the whole subject.

After an investigation extending over the greater part of two years, and fairly covering all the interests concerned, the committee, through Senator Cullon, its Chairman, has submitted an important report to the Senate. It shows that the regulations under which the transit trade is carried on by the Canadian Pacific, "are without adequate authority of law and prejudicial to American interests." "The sum and substance of the arrangement seems to be that the Government has in some way been hoodwinked into the project of facilitating the work of diverting the Asiatic commerce of the United States from San Francisco and other Pacific seaports of the United States, to the great political and military ratiroad constructed by Canadian subvention, and to the British and Pacific Ocean steamer line, which owes its existence almost exclusively to the subsidies which it receives from the Canadian and British Governments." Mr. Cullom shows also that the Canadian Government has encouraged the Canadian railroads by special statutory provisions to violate the Inter-State Commerce act, while our own railroads are controlled by the pains and penalties of that act. When it is remembered that the canals and railroads engaged against us in this cutthroat competition, have been mostly built out of subventions from the British and Canadian Governments at a total cost of about \$500,000,000; and that the canals are operated in violation of the treaty of Washington, it of organized employers, and to face may well be regarded as a matter of surprise | each other, remembering that each side has that our people and Government have sub- great resources wherewith to inflict terrible mitted so long and patiently to the injuries | punishment, than to rely on the guerrilla inflicted upon them. The only justification for it mentioned in the report is that the railroad running from the Michigan frontier through Canada to western New York and the New England States, has been found of arbitrators and unpires. What, therefore to be a convenience to some of our citi- is most needed is more extensive and zens; but it should not be forgotten that thorough organization on both sides. every town and community in the United

be almost as well served by roads lying wholly within our own country.

This report of Senator Cullon furnishes an admirable statement of the facts, and yet n Its conclusion and recommendations it falls far short of pointing out an adequate remedy for the evils under which we are suffering. While the facts and exigencles of the case imperatively demand the abrogation of all laws and regulations under which the Canadian railroads and steamship lines are permitted to engage in our coasting and inter-State trade, the committee contents itself with recommending that 'cither such a license system shall be established for the Canadian railroads, or that some other plan be adopted, which shall secure to the American railroads an equal chance in competition with their Canadian rivals"! Having clearly demonstrated that the Canadian railroads should be excluded from participating in our internal carrying trade, just as foreign ships are excluded from our coasting trade, the committee proceeds to recommend either such a license system as will legalize and control the competition. or "some other plan" which shall protect our railroads from Canadian rivalry!

It has been demonstrated over and over ngain that so long as the Dominion of Canada is a dependency of any other Government than our own, no measure, by vhomsoever devised, can place the Canadian rallroads "under the same regulations" or on exactly the same footing" with the American railroads. If they are allowed to ompete at all, it is obviously impossible to limit them to any sort of "equal terms." So long as the American railroads are within the jurisdiction and control of our laws, and the Canadian railroads are beyond them, it is an outrage on the American railroads to ask or expect them to submit to the unequal competition of the Canadian lines. The only logical, fair, and just solution of the difficulty is to adopt another plan, both sides. provided one can be found which will prove entirely effective. The report seems to hint at the plan of total exclusion, and as no one has ever suggested a doubt of its efficacy, Congress cannot, on the showing of Mr. Cul-LOM's committee, hesitate long about adopting it as the settled policy of the country.

To license the Canadian railroads to continue in our inter-State carrying trade would be to legalize a gross wrong against American interests. Such a license might be likened to a letter of marque issued by our manly course for Congress is to prohibit the rade altogether, and leave the Canadians to find a way out of the dilemma into which an the United States has brought them. Fortunately, this course can be adopted without injury to any paramount American interest; and it may lead to a peaceable settlement not only of this question, but of many others.

An English Workingman on Labor Questions.

The leading article in the new number of the Nineternth Century is a review of the labor movement in Great Britain by Tom MANN, the President of the Dockers' Union, It is well known by those who followed the proceedings of last year's Congress at Dundee that the British trade unionists are a sober-minded, circumspect, and conservative body, compared with the analogous associations on the Continent of Europe. They are not revolutionists but reformers, and they are slow and deliberate in determining what particular reforms should be pressed by concerted demonstrations. The moderation, good temper, and good sense which have earned for the trade unions the respect of the whole British community, are exemplified in Mr. Maxx's discussion of the present demands of workingmen and of the methods by which they may most effectively be urged. Mr. Mann finds it easy to demonstrate

that in free-trade England wages are lamentably near the starvation point in many trades. For instance, the chain makers of Cradley Heath work hard a whole week now, as it appears, prefers to face from be- through for \$2.50 or \$3. The gun-lock filers en receive no more than \$3.75 a week, and in the eastern counties many hre workto pay 874 cents or \$1 for rent, and 374 cents for a hundred weight of coal. Before the operation something over three years. recent great strike in East London, thouselves lucky if they averaged \$2 weekly. The remedy, according to Mr. MANN, is the systematic inclusion of unskilled laborers in mous subsidies from the Dominion Govern- the combinations that have long existed among skilled workmen. The failure of the latter to reap more than a tithe of own railroads and in violation of a funda- the advantages expected from combination he attrioutes to the mass of unskilled but "handy" men who have stood outside the pale of labor organizations. He explains that by handy men he means those who a proper training as apprentices, but who have picked up some knowledge of a trade. ployers in place of the skilled. These handy men. Mr. Mann says, are tending in an everincreasing degree to supplant skilled men. even in times of peace, as manipulators of machines. Self-interest, therefore, as well as fraternal sympathy, now prompts skilled brethren.

It will surprise those persons in this country who denounce the combinations of employers known as "trusts," to learn that this authentic representative of English labor would welcome such employers' combinations as agencies calculated to further the concession of reasonable demands. He is too clear-headed not to see that, from the moment workmen united, the free play of competition was over, and that correlative cooperation on the part of capitalists became inevitable and legitimate. He declares it "absolutely necessary for employers in their own interest to combine;" and he points out that all those connected with the shipbuilding and engineering trades of the United Kingdom have taken steps to form themselves into a national federation. Mr. MANN believes that we shall shortly witness national federations of capitalists and workmen facing and nighting each other in a manner that will make the struggles of the past seem insignificant. He does not look however, with any misgiving upon the prospect, provided workmen are foresighted enough to extend and strengthen their own combinations betimes. "In any case," he says, "it will be far better for a representative committee of organized workers in a given industry to meet a similar committee warfare, to which recourse must be had in | 8500 for each day of exhibition in the discretion of the the absence of standing armies." He thinks that in the majority of cases such conferences would result in acttlements by means

Mr. Mann is not one of those who imagine

employed and their employers should be settled by act of Parliament. He evidently agrees with the great majority of the trade unionists represented in last year's Congress at Dundee, that the eight-hour question, for example, cannot be thus regulated. He thinks, indeed, that Parliament might set a good example by reducing the hours of labor in all State workshops and factories to forty-eight hours a week. He inclines, also, to the opinion that a strong case might be made for isolated interposition on the part of the State so far as the working hours of miners and railway employees are concerced. But, on the whole, the intererence of Parliament with the relations of workingmen to their employers would do more harm than good. Mr. MANN considers Parliament at the present time "utterly unfitted to deal with the intricacies of London's labor difficulties, and so of all other centres. It has not the time, ability, or inclination." Had it all these, he adds, it ould not be desirable that an imperial Parliament should exercise control over the hundreds of questions that must arise in each of the hundreds of British manufacturing towns. Local questions should be settled by local authorities. From his point of view economical problems are to this extent political, that a large decentralization of power is a prerequisite to their solution. The power, that is to say, now vested in Parliament must be largely transferred to the local governing bodies, the town and county councils; and the workers themselves must and will take a continual interest and share in the administration of those local bodies. The county council is especially, in Mr. Mann's opinion, destined to ecome a powerful factor in the regulation of the relations between capital and labor; though the fundamental agency will always be voluntary combination, which, as we have noted, he desires to see enlisted on

Peculiarities of the New Election Law. Section 23 of the new electoral law proides that; "On or before the first day of

September in the year 1890, and in each year thereafter, the officers nov charged by law with the division or alteration of election districts shall alter or divide the existing election districts whenever necessary, in such manner that each election district shall contain not more than three hundred voters." This provision has been Government authorizing an alien enemy to the cause of considerable unnecessary prevupon our own commerce. The wise and | solicitude on the part of a number of public functionaries and others. The Comptroller has written a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners on the subject, while several imperial colonial policy directly hostile to eminent gentlemen, including the Hon. H. R. BEEKMAN, are quoted as declaring that it will add "some four or five thousand" to the number of election officers and increase the number of polling places in New York from 1,019, as at last year's election, to 1,300 or thereabouts, with a consequent large increase of expense to the city.

The presence at the polls of 6,000 paid functionaries, exclusive of United States Marshais and supervisors, has proved to be an item of large outlay; and it would certainly be a strange thing that the Legislature should unanimously pass, and an officer as vigilant and circumspect as Governor HILL should sign, a bill adding unnecessarily four or five thousand to the previous large number of election functionaries.

But such is not the case. The provision of the law has been misunderstood by those who have undertaken to explain it.

At the election of last November in this city only 47 of the 1,019 election districts east a vote in excess of 300. The new law does not prescribe that the Police Commissioners must divide the election districts: they can alter them by adding the super fluous voters of one district to an adjacent one which has fewer than 300 votes. Thus there might be no need of any new districts; and, at any rate, not more than 47 would be required. On the other hand, 27 election districts cast, last year, less than 100 votes each, and these must, of course, be consolidated under the terms of the law. Therefore there cannot be an increase of more than twenty polling places him his chosen place of shelter, the deep and | Bolton, in Lancashire, thousands of work- | under the new law. Furthermore, while we have hitherto had four inspectors and two poll clerks, a total of six officials at each ing for \$2.75 and \$3, out of which they have precinct, the new law requires but five. Thus, instead of there being 1,019 election districts with six sworn public officers in each, as last year, there will this year be sands of dock laborers considered them- at the most 1,039 election districts with five officers each. This will result in a reduction of nearly a thousand men on election day. and for that single item a saving of \$12,000 to the treasury.

It is a somewhat interesting fact, not without its appropriate political moral, that the two Mugwump districts, the Eleventh and Twenty-lirst, which were the most ardent in furnishing signatures for the ballot pads and in advocating a new law, lose most through its operation. The number of eleccannot be classed as skilled, not having had | tion districts will be diminished in each, and on both the Democratic and Republican side those two localities will have fewer deleand who in times of dispute are used by em- gates in each nominating convention, municipal, judicial, and Congressional. On the other hand, the big, populous, Democratic districts, the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, where the original Saxton bill was most vigorously opposed, get the beneworkingmen to combine with their unskilled | fit of the altered arrangement and secure increased representation and influence. It very frequently happens that the tooearly fish first encounters the hook.

The Circus in Brooklyn.

On Monday, the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen adopted an amendment to the city ordinances in reference to circus and menageric licenses. The existing charge for a combined circus and menagerie is \$750, and the license is good for one year. Under the amended ordinance the charge may be as high as \$500 for each day of exhibition. This makes \$3,000 for BARNUM and BAILEY to pay, if the ordinance is approved by the Mayor, and these showmen give their usual

exhibition in Brooklyn next year. The New York Times asserts that this increase in the circus and menagerie license fee in Brooklyn is due to the fact that Mr. BARNUM recently declined to honor the orders of the Brooklyn Aldermen for free tickets, and that the ordinance was amended as an avowed measure of revenge. What foundation there may be for this statement, we do not know; but if the language of the amendment is correctly stated in the Brookton Eagle, the change effected is not as sweeping as seems to be supposed. Our contemporary states the facts as follows:

"On motion of President McCanry, the license ordinancas were amended so as to fix circus fees as follows. For each circus, \$ 00, or \$600 for each day of per runner, in the discretion of the Mayor. For each menagerie, \$500 or \$500 for each day of exhibition, in the discretion of the Mayor. For each combined circue and menageric \$750, or

amended ordinance is to leave the license fee for an entire year, the same as it is now States served by the Canadian railroads can | that all questions in dispute between the I there is very little likelihood that any intel-

ligent Mayor will risk his popularity with the young people of Brooklyn by imposing a prohibitory tax upon circuses, the change in the ordinance does not seem to be of much practical importance.

However, no change at all is needed, and if there is any real reason for supposing that the amendment was adopted from mercenary or revengeful motives, it ought to be

disapproved by Mayor CHAPIN. In no event should the City of Churches be deprived of the salutary influences exerted by the annual visit of a great circus.

Independence. There is one member of the recent New York Legislature who has come out of it with greater renown than he went in. We mean Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam. Mr. Fish has proved that he possesses that high quality of a public man, honest independence, the power to determine his course by his own convictions and not by the directions of others, and the ability to maintain himself in that difficult path, regardless of the dictation of bosses, the anger of the ignorant, and the calumnies of the selfish, who find his manhood standing in the way of their projects.

These are beginnings which augur well for the future of a young statesman. The development of a career thus opened will be watched with interest.

Time will be called on the Tariff Talking Match at 12 o'clock noon next Wednesday.

The conduct and management of the BARKER assault case by Col. FELLows's assistant, Mr. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, was fair, skilful, and courageous. Contrary to general expectation, it resulted in the prisoner's con-viction, and the Police Commissioners are now free to deal with the case of the officer charged with perjury in a police court, and with the other officer spoken of by Mr. JEROME: When the assaulted man lay prostrate upon the sidewalk, unconscious and bleeding, the policeman on that post, in full uniform, stood idly by, and when Corcoran, HERNAN's companion, called upon him to arrest BARKER, he old Corconan scornfully to move on and take his friend home."

We find in an article by JOHN WANAMAKER, published in the Philadelphia Telegraph, the sententious remark that sooner or later every need is supplied. If the remark be true, then sooner or later-probably very much later-JOHN WANAMAKER Will get good taste.

It seems to us that there is something unkind in the continual repetition of the fact that the Czar wears "the largest ruby in the world." Even if the story of the capacity of ALEXANDER III, for champagne be fact and not fable, and if he tasks his capacity to the utter-most, there is nothing so stupendous about a ROMANOFF decorated nose as to entitle it to be called the largest ruby in the world.

When the Hon, Joseph B. McCon. AGH unloosens the buckle-strap of his trousers and prepares himself for a hearty hough, the world knows that something exceeding facetious is coming. And here you have something in his merriest vein:

"It is unfortunate for the Republicans that New York's Subernatorial election does not take place this rear. The party is in good shape in that State and could carry it by a 10.000 plurality at least. Some Republicau gains on Congressmen in the State are looked

Will Brother McCullagh take a copy of the complete works of ARTEMUS WARD or a copy of the McKINLEY bill as a slight testimonial of his powers as a humorist?

On Wednesday, when New York was buying summer flannels. North Dakota was being treated to a big snow storm. It is curious that in a country which has so varied a weather programme the Signal Service seers shouldn't be able to name a winner more frequently.

Beholding in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Pittsburg Dispatch, the beautiful and somewhat familiar headline "On the Threshold of Life," you feel that the commencement season has commenced again, and hear the sweet rustle of graduating gowns and the voice of the class orators assuring you that certain young persons are about to fight the battle of life, to stem the world's raging tide. to bid these baleyon days adieu. to say farewell to dear old, &c., &c. lile-s the young orators, they aren't half as solemn as they think for the time. Instead of feeling iffelined to weep, most of them are glad that the long vacation is coming. Their sentiments are rudely expressed by the old lines:

Good by, scholars: Good by school! Good by teacher "

We forget the rest of it.

Philadelphia is to have a summer school for the study of the Bible. This more plous and more fortunate town has in Col. ELLIOTT FAST-IN-THE-FAITH SHEPARD a Bible school that never shuts up, that knows not what shutting up is, and that nothing will ever induce to shut up.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, is working hard to raise an Ele phant Fund so that visitors to the Gate City may have a new wonder to gaze upon. All communications upon the subject addressed to Chicago will be treated as confidential.

We congratulate Senator EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT of Colorado upon having arranged a pair.

The Australian System in Minnesota From the St. Paul Disputch, Republican,

Republican and Democratic reformers alike are engaging themselves at this time in trenchant criti-cisins of Governor Hill of New York.

Whatever may have been the motive of Governor Hill. it is unquestionable that just at this moment he appears to have the right ballot reform sow by the car. He has insisted/poon avoiding those provisions of the Australian system which, in this community, and in everyother in which that system is in operation have the result of completely breaking down all independent political

is placed opposite a name of a given party candidate the cross carries with it a vote for every other candidate of that party on the ticket
Furthermore, Governor Hill has commissed himself

to the only adequate remedy against bribery, which is the punishment of the briber and the invalidation of the on of the candidate in whose interest the bribing

Governor Hill's attitude may or may not be a legitle mate subject for Republican criticism. It is unques tionable, at least, that he has succeeded in taking the wind completely out of the sails of that great ballot reformer, civil service reformer, and tariff reformer. "the stuffed prophet of William street."

A Literary Pensioner. From the Home Journs

Judge A. W. Tourgoe, the author of "A Fool's Errand," has a pension at the rate of #6 per month from 1963 to date, and thereafter at the rate of the per month. This will give him the sum of \$2.510.20. He is a sufferer from paralysis and he was seeking health in the South when he wrote the book which made him known. Judge Tourgee was dropped from the pension rolls

years ago, for the reason that he was in the employ of the Government, and is now restored with back pay.

The Moon's Heat Measured. From the St. James's Gazette.

The problem of measuring the moon's heat has been solved at last by Mr. C. V. Boys, one of the professors at South Kensington. By means of See for each day of exhibition in the discretion of the most incredible delicacy. By this remarkable apparatus he can require enable the heat of a candle up to the distance of a mile and increquarters and by distance of a mile and increquarters and by distance of a mile and increquarters and by distance of a mile and increquarters. quartz fliaments he has produced a thermopile of albe has shown that the warmin received from its reexted light is squal to that given out by a candle a for a combined circus and menageric, that senty one feet distant. Observation seems to show that, although the moon's face is under the blace of sees fit to exact a charge of \$500 a day. As paratively cost and that whatever heating it does util-

LETTERS OF SERIOUS MOMENT.

The Conspiracy to Ruta an Honest Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The thanks of the nation and of all lovers of the truth are due to you for the fearlessness and uprightness which characterize your exposure

of the Cloveland- World conspiracy. What more disgraceful and humiliating to the American people than the spectacle of an ex-President of the United States intriguing with a newspaper in order to foist a lie upon the public, and for his own personal advantage

to malign and injure an honest man?

The American people love their free institutions, and will not commit them to the keeping of rullanly politicians and shyster news-DEDOTE.

Continue to lash these unholy plotters. They are not American. They are self-made slaves. "He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside."

Yours, with great respect.

NEW YORK, May 14. CARRY TAYLOR.

Jury Duty and Pines TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The egislature of 1889, with the design of improving the jury service in this city and of securing larger list of eligible jurors (thereby relieving many of the hardships of too frequent atendance), and in order to put an end to the opportunities of traud, favoritism, and corruption in the old system, enacted a law which the Governor signed, and which went into effect on Oct. 1, 1889, providing as follows: effect on Oct. 1, 1889, providing as follows:

When a person duly drawn and notified to attend a
term of cours as a trial juror fails to attend at the time
specified in the notice, the court must impose upon him
a flue not less than fifty nor more than two hundred
and fifty deliars. A fine thus imposed may be wholly
or partly deliars. A fine thus imposed may be wholly
or partly deliars. A fine thus imposed may be no per
court. Each remission so made by the Judge in open
court that have been not in the remainder, must be
entered upon the minutes of the court.

court at the same term, with the reason therefor, must be entered upon the minutes of the court.

In order that the responsibility for the remission of fines might be placed in the hands of the Judges and taken out of those of the Commissioner of Jurors (who in the year previous had actually collected but \$1,000 of the \$400,000 imposed as fines), the law further provided (section 1.119) that:

It shall be the duty of the counsel of the Corporation* to make a separate report once every three months to the shall be the duty of the commissioner of Jurors, the amounted to him by the commissioner of Jurors, the amounted to him by the commissioner of Jurors, the same whose meshall have hear remitted in whole of the persons the number and names of the persons the number and names of the persons whose meshall have hear remitted in whole of the part of the same that and the same the number and cause said report to be published in the 10 for count within ten days after the same is received by him.

In conformity with the provisions of the law.

A final control of age who has the street control of age who has the stree

mater will all contribute to keep the Republican vote below the normal flaure.

On the Democratic side the fight is between the Scots that has wi Wallace bledt and fill Scott of Starvation Hollow. The fend between Scott and Wallace is an old one, and dates back to 1876 when Scott and Wallace locked horns for membership in the National Committee. Since that time, in scason and out of souson. Scott has been the unrelenting enemy of Wallace. During the Claveland Administration, which utterly ignored Wallace, although he was a State leader, and had served six years in the tried States Soute with distinction. Bill Scott announced his programme to be the re-tection of Claveland and the keeping of Wallace out of even a taste of the Administration perfeder.

Four years ago, when the Cleveland Administration was in the heyday of its power. Wallace inspired by Scott.

Ever since the announcement of his candistration that the announcement of his candistration in the state of the scandistration in of Alexander Hamilton, the first Sentelary of the Treas-ury, and the friend of Washington, can now be pro-cured from Mr. Philip Nook, 201 Fifth avenue. The portrait made about eighteen months before the fatal duel with Aaron Burr, was given by Hamilton to Edward Stevens, a friend of his in some frie. "It is said to be the best likeness of me yet taken," was the remark with which it was delivered. The profits on the sale of the photographs go to the Fresh Air Fund of the Children's Aid Society

The committee of the State Senate which has been down here trying to make things impleasant for Tammany has become known as the Fassett Investigating Committee The general impression is that it is a special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of cities, and of New York in particular, and that the bright young senator from Edmira is its head. This is all wrom: The committee is the regular standing form mittee of the Senate on Cities, and Senator Prancia Bendricks of Syramose is its Chairman. As matter of fact, of course, the committee well deserves its name. for Senator Hendricks has been present at but two meetings and the investigation has really been directed by Senator Passett. It is supposed, of course, that the absence of menator Hendricks has been intentional.

Longstreet's Confidence in his Men. From the Atlanta Constitu

Perhans the best division in Lee's army. which has been known as A. P. Hill's Light Division was knocked into "ni" by Grant's first one aught. The writer for the first time realized there was truth in the report of one of Napoleon's marshale when he said of the assault on the pyramicis. He heard the balls of the enemy breaking the bones of his mentike hall tones against window panes."
It is numerowary here to account for this misfortune.

suffice it to say this division was beaten and driven block on the plant road when the writer met tien. Lee. who seemed quite as much disturbed as he was six days later when the gulfant forcion came to his ratief. in this emergency tien. Langetreet rode up at the head of the corps, just from Tennesses. After the usual mile tary saintes Gen Les said in measured tonce Gen Longstreet the firing is too heavy here to form your men. Take them beyond the creat of that hill (pointing to the rear) and form them at once for the

attuck. I shall never forget Gen Longuircet's reply. It was Gen. Lee, I can form my men in h-P."

To which the old chieftain replied: "Proceed and attack the enemy."

Then followed that celebrated movement which has ever since made Long-treet famous as a tactidian.

"In which vard did you lose the ball, my "The one wath the docum

L'ender fériel Indred. The flev, Dr. Primrose I m glad to see you are so simularized and I love you for crying when your father cut the tail off your doz. What made him

A Little Johnnie - To stop me tring a can to it.

RILL SCOTT OR WALLACE?

The Political Situation in Pennsylvania-A HABRISDURG, May 15. The political situation in Pennsylvania grows in interest, and there is a prospect of one of the hottest cam-puigns in the history of the State. In both of

Convention at Scranton on July 2. The ticket to be nominated will consist of a Governor, a

Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of Inter-

In both parties the fight is confined to the

lovernor, except in Lancaster county, where

the Republican delegates were chosen in the

interest of E. R. Martin for Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor. Martin has a competitor in the person

of State Senator Watres of Lackawanna county.

but for Secretary of Internal Affairs Thomas

J. Stewart, the present incumbent, who is

strongly supported by the Grand Army of the

Republic of which ha is Post Deputy Com-

On the Democratic side little attention has been given to the minor offices, luterest being

Since Pennsylvania has a record of eighty

thousand Republican majority in two Presi-

dential campaigns, and of late years has never

falled to give over forty thousand in off years.

the contest among Republicans about a candi-

data for Governor naturally attracts rather

more attention than the struggle of Democratic

factions for a leader of the opposition. Besides.

the fight within the Republican lines is a

battle royal involving the national as well as the State organization. It is primarily and

really an issue joined between the Quay and

anti-Quay forces in Pennsylvania, and will

determine the political future of the junior

The original and present choice of Senator

Quay for Governor is Senator George W. Dela-

mater, a millionaire railroad and business man.

Delamater is a young man about forty years

Pennsylvania. He was with Quay in New

Senator from the Keystone State.

whose home is at Meadville.

mander, will have no opposition.

concentrated upon the Governor.

lively proceedings.

nal Affairs.

Republican Candidate Perkins's Allegations of Frand. Lawyers Record, Crouse, and Gordon served notice on Mayor Cleveland at the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday that they would appear on Saturday before Supreme Court Justice Dixon and ask for a rule to compel the great parties a struggle is going on for su-Mayor Cleveland to show by what right he ocpremacy, and both State-Conventions promise cupied his seat as Mayor. In the complaint which accompanied the notice and which will The Republicans will meet at Harrisburg on be presented to the Justice, George P. Per-June 25, and the Democrats will hold their

> of votes legally east for Mayor, but that on the contrary be (Perkins) did receive the largest number of votes and is entitled to the office. The frauds alleged by Mr. Perkins are: Breaking the machinery in the top of the ballot boxes so that it would not stamp or register the ballots; keeping the boxes hidden from public view during the adjournment for recess and at other times during the day; bribery and intimidation; false registration;

kins, the Republican candidate for Mayor, al-

leges on information and belief that Oresies Cleveland did not receive the largest number

TRYING TO OUST MAYOR CLEFELAND.

from public view during the adjournment for recess, and at other times during the day; bribery and intimidation; false registration; receating; ballot-box stuffing; fraudulently entering names on the poll books; tallying Perkins votes for Cleveland; falsification of returns, and unnecessary delay on the part of election officers in filing the ballot boxes with the City Clerk after the canvass of the votes. Numerous affidavits alleging fraud accompany the complaint. Charles A. Pierson swears that he watched the voting in the Fourth precinct of the First district, and kept a list of the persons who voted. Univ 25a voted, but 350 votes were counted, James Graham swears that Judge of Flection John Daly, in the fifth pecine to the First district, test the polling place at 8 octock on the morning of election day, and did not return until 1 P. M. In his absence "one Mike O'Mara, a disreputable person, notorious for his complicity in election frames at previous elections, entered the polling place and sevel as judge without any authority to do so, and during the day many repeaters were allowed to vote."

Charles Foley, John S. Johnston, and George F. Croase all swear that they watched the counted for Cleveland.

Jamison T. Altenun swears that he saw Tem Trotter, the election expert in the Eighth precinct of the First district, irribe a colored man to vote for 10 veland.

Alexander Mettoy, who was appointed a Republican inspector in the Twelfth precinct of the First district, irribe a colored man to vote for cleveland.

Alexander Mettoy, who was appointed a Republican inspector in the Twelfth precinct of the Sixth district, that he was not allowed to serve, and that a Democrat was appointed in his place. He stayed around the polling place, and during the day saw Ferkins ballots thrown away and Cleveland ballots substituted for them and deposited in the box, John Lehman swears that when the Election Board in the Eighth precent of the Fourth district the ballots were deposited in a cligar box, and that during the non rece

of age who has been prominent in the politics of his section and a leader in the Senate of

her marriage, be received into the Roman Catholic Church She has an income of £4 (se) a year.

Experiments have been made near Copenhagen with tree-felling by dynamite. Trees of three feet in diameter were brought down in some twenty to twenty five minutes, whereas the time occupied by ordinary felling would probably have been ten times as much. The experiments were made for military purposes.

on May it Prof. Virchow, in Berlin, in a lecture on die cates of the liver again condemned tight lacing. The contward pressure of tight lacing so surely affects the internal organs that from the shape of a liver one could etermine to what period of fashion the possessor onged. Excessive incong caused whole portions of the liver to disappear. Others grew abnormally, causing changes of the most vital importance.

was beaten through Administration influences inspired by Scott.

Ever since the announcement of his candidacy for this year's nomination Scott has been busy trying to work up sentiment against Wallace and to form combinations to accomplish his defeat.

Scott cares nothing about the Governorship, the sole and of his movement lead; to insure the selection of Cavoland delegates or 1852. Scott's strikers district Wallace, and even charge that he attempted in 1885 to so up delegates in some of the southern border counties in the interest of Hill, Besides, if Wallace should attain the Governorship, it would pine him in the ter the Posidiency, and enable him to get a delegation from his State in his interest. In Scott's scal to lead Wallace he tried every means to seduce such their and true friends of Wallace as Butchler from his allegance. The latter, however, was made of sterner stuff and withsteed manifully all the tempetations the millionaire of the dysperthe stoma in and hipping vides was able to set before him. Scott evolved the State and considered more than a dozen names without success and finally was considered to The livyal Academy is confronted with trouble of a most nevel sort. A prominent non member seeing his picture placed in the centre of the wall, but above the line re uested that it should be taken rown and re turned to litin. That, of course, was impossible. Such a precedent would make the exhibition habit to be pulled pieces immediately after it was hing. Then the artist daubed his work all over with white, by which he hearly killed the raming below, and write "sketch" in black letters in the corner. The picture now is no longer the picture that was accepted by the committee. The aunouncement that the Quakers are not dying out is made in a letter from "A Quaker" to Noveal's thousand. During the first hair of this century their decline in inbers was very rapid, but for a good many years past the accessions by "convincement" have been every year on greatly in excess of the accessions notwithstanding a very low marriage rate and very low birth rate and some emigration, there is yearly a

and Singerly free trade and Clereciand element of Philippephia Scott expects to make that city nearly. If not unite, solid for Pattison in other quarters of the State the Pattison movement is assidurably worked in, but Wallace is such a thorough master of political detail that his friends are not dismayed at the loss of the ladelphia and such countes as Lawrence and Franklin, and claim that he will have enough country districts to win.

The Kamilali following, which is strong in Pittsburnh, is carnestly for Wallace, and it is known that Mr. landal before his death declared him self for Vallace and comissal him whatever assistance he realld render.

Should Mr. Wallace secure the nomination, he processes to make his campaign exclusively on State Issues, and not drag the tariff in where it does not belong. He would uncountedly give such a lampaign to the first whatever that he comes to but have believed in his story as the hard before make his campaign exclusively on State Issues, and not drag the tariff in where it does not belong. He would uncountedly give such a lampaign as belonger to the heart was the such and they were study the party. The here met 8. Sequet and his four companies of the lambally and his proposes to make his campaign exclusively on State Issues, and not drag the tariff in where it does not belong. He would uncountedly give whateless, and not drug the fariff in where it does not below. He would undoubtedly give such a topoblican as Jechanater a hard if not a successful fight. He would have a solid Democratic party with which to begin and his leadership would arouse the enthusiasm of the voters all over the state.

Fattisen, on the other hand, disgueted his carry at every since of his administration and state of the contract of the Cleveland strip, who would cater for outside votes and got a few, but who would lose two lemocratis to one hand one two lemocratis to one hand of picked at a problem. the first specified in a file out-life.

Its nomination could serie no other purpose than fo so that zero, so story, the second of the first specified and the file out-life second in the file of the a mox are small quantied.